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Revenue Producers.

The remark about "free trade" in this letter seems to argue a high protectionist rather than a dry authorship.
"TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: In all the talk about the high cost of living I have not heard one voice raised against the high cost of beer or whiskey. Why doesn't somebody suggest beer at 2 cents a glass or whiskey at 5 or 10 cents? Many men who voted for free or freer trade at the last Presidential election spend more for beer or something stronger every day than any increase which has taken place in the cost of food."
—NEW YORK, April 15.

No soldier in the grand army of the West, from three-cent beer, though travelers tell us that the Hon. HENRY DIX, Chicago's brilliant statesman and sociologist, peddles that airy child of malt and hops at various cut prices and even permits two clients to divide the contents of a fragrant glass. Doubtless similar reductions may be found by the seeker in this all-including town. As to five and ten cent whiskey, observers and collectors, exterior to this office, need it be said, relate that there is plenty of both, that the ten cent is often better than the fifteen; and that two cent whiskey may be had by enthusiasts who like an energetic acid but had rather not than titillate their insides.

These vulgar details done, it is permitted to say to the reproach of multitudes that alcohol is a luxury which they will not deny themselves. The harder the times the vaster the ocean of gin in London. The drunkard has aye a penny for the drink, a Scots proverb says in effect. And to many millions of moderate beer drinkers or whiskey drinkers may be an unconscious, instinctive action, hardly more noticeable than yawning. If there is a struggle between other cost of living and the cost of drinking, it is not the latter that will lose usually.

So much for the correction of the wicked, yet let not the good too much exalt the horn. The millions of smokers who don't drink do they regard the holy herb as anything else than a necessary? They have volleys of reform, spasms of economy, sporadic swoonings off, but most of the most worthy brethren of the Order of Rakeleigh had rather smoke than eat.

Nor must the nibbler or serious "R" forget the economic utility of smoke and drink. Last year the internal revenue got \$156,391,457 from spirits, from fermented liquors \$63,268,770 from tobacco \$70,260,161. These delights of palate and nostril brought the Government \$290,250,388, the customs receipts were only \$111,321,672.

The drinkers and smokers are precious as revenue producers. So let them be cherished, if with unequal affection.

Portents in Cuba.

The faculty with which Cuban politicians are being exterminated augurs ill for the administration of General MARIO MENOCAL, who will become President of the republic on May 20. An ex-policeman at Centagoes, obviously hired for the purpose, shoots down Señor MENOCAL, a Conservative "the best Mayor" that lawless town ever had, and a few days later his political rival, José FERNÁNDEZ, a Liberal, known as "Chichi," is ridden with bullets in a café by EUSTACIO ORDOÑEZ, a special policeman and supporter of the dead Mayor. As "Chichi" was a friend and ally of Speaker ORESTES FERRARA and concerned with him in the "revolution of 1906," which, although bloodless, brought an army of 5,000 American regulars to Cuba, it is quite natural for FERRARA, fire eater and duelist, to exclaim that the Liberals are marked for slaughter and must defend themselves. In its next issue the Liberal organ, *La Noche* of Havana announced irresponsibly that "a revolution has been decreed."

The feud between the Conservatives and Liberals is not, however, the worst aspect of the political situation as General MENOCAL is about to take office. The Conservative President, a veteran of the revolution of 1895-98 and a man of resolute character, might be able to cope with the Liberal conspirators, who even now are plotting a revolution, but the graver problem is how he shall govern Cuba with an empty treasury. On work done on public contracts alone there are obligations of \$3,000,000 to liquidate, and in addition \$1,000,000 is due for awards arising out of expropriations of lands. Money to pay these awards was available some time ago, but it has been diverted to other purposes that are not of record. With a depleted treasury President GOMEZ seems to be bent upon letting the important contracts for extending the

Malecon from San Lazaro to Chorrera and saddling the new administration with still another million dollars of debt. It is evidently the purpose of the Liberal party to stick at nothing to discredit General MENOCAL and ruin his administration. Indeed, the threats to prevent his inauguration by force are not altogether idle, but the conspirators will hardly dare to go to such extreme lengths.
Intervention by us would end logically in establishing the constitutionally elected President in office. If MARIO MENOCAL cannot govern Cuba successfully no other man has the capacity and character to do it. He is the hope of Free Cuba, and that is why the United States Government wishes him well.

Another Emancipation.

Not alone the city of Auburn, but the State of New York and the United States deserve congratulation on the decision of the International Harvester Company to remove its twine mill to Europe. The officers of the corporation against the public well being have been notorious. They were conservatively stated by JOHN GOLDEN, international president of the United States Textile Workers of the World:

"If the Harvester company had followed twentieth century methods in dealing with its employees the mills would be running today. The company's attitude has been arrogant and unjust, not only toward its employees, but toward the citizens of Auburn, the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration and the American people. The people of Auburn would be better off with an industry that will only consent to remain on the stipulation that every one must bow to its unbecoming and uncompromising will."

Can there be in this country a person so heedless of the demands of social justice, so ignorantly opposed to putting heart into government, so recalcitrant to the dictates of progress as to refrain from rejoicing at the expatriation of this monstrous criminal?

The Public Health Commission.

Although New York appeared to be abreast of other progressive communities in the Union in the matter of health legislation, Governor SELZER clearly saw that "large opportunities in this direction were as yet only partially utilized in this State." He recognized the urgency of these problems of health conservation by appointing ten days after his inauguration a commission of experts in practical sanitation "to collect facts, receive suggestions and make recommendations as to changes in the public health laws and their administration." The Governor is convinced that an efficient control of preventable diseases other than tuberculosis would save the people of the State at least \$10,000,000, and that the 14,000 deaths from tuberculosis may be greatly reduced, as well as the enormous infantile mortality; and the correctness of his conviction has been proved in this city.

The Governor's demand for an early report of the Health Commission denotes his appreciation of the urgent need of immediate action. Not alone by controlling these infectious diseases but by creating increased interest in the subject of public health, writes Governor SELZER, the average of physical vigor, efficiency and productivity can be greatly increased. And he is translating this idea into energetic action, which the Legislature at Albany would do well to emulate.

At the public hearing on the health bill last week time was wasted in discussing the words "Such commissioner" shall be a physician, a graduate of at least ten years experience in the actual practice of his profession, and of skill and experience in public health duties and sanitary science, or a person who is a recognized authority in public health work." The latter clause aroused well merited opposition, since a layman would obviously be unfitted for all the duties of a Commissioner of Health.

When this commission was appointed last January THE SUN commented favorably upon Governor SELZER's wise and vigorous action and dwelt upon the crying need of abandoning the present guerrilla warfare against disease and death, and urged the adoption in its stead of a systematic marshaling of all the scattered county and village forces under a central command. Giving as a reason the momentous questions involved, we advocated supreme power for the Health Commissioner, over all independent activities now controlled by local interests. It is gratifying to note that this idea is the keynote of the Health Commission's report to the Governor, as elaborated in its first six sections.

THE SUN has repeatedly emphasized the truth that health conservation is the first and highest prerogative and duty of a government. The State is to be felicitated upon the action of the Governor in this most vital matter. It remains for the Legislature to enact the recommendations of this nonpartisan and public spirited Health Commission into laws that may enforce their strict administration in a nonpartisan way.

Militant Montenegro.

King NICHOLAS of Montenegro is rapidly becoming to the Powers as much of a problem as Mrs. PANKHURST is to the British Government. Mrs. PANKHURST wants the vote and King NICHOLAS wants Soutari. "No surrender" is the slogan of both, and both express a desire to make martyrs of themselves. On the other hand, the Powers are just as anxious to prevent the suicide of Montenegro as the British Government is to prevent that of Mrs. PANKHURST. At the same time, if the peace of Europe is to be preserved it is impossible for King NICHOLAS to be allowed to grab Soutari, and if peace in England is to be restored it is impossible for Mrs. PANKHURST to be allowed to continue in her present course.

Europe that Soutari can never be hers. Montenegro continues doggedly to besiege the city and to issue burning proclamations about her glorious past and her readiness to perish rather than yield. No State in Europe is more respected for its past traditions and for the gallant display it has made in the late war than Montenegro, but it is absolutely necessary for the sake of international peace that it should be disciplined, and the Powers have so far been unable to discover no more effective means of disciplining it than by organizing a blockade of the Montenegrin coast that is as futile a corrective as a prison term imposed on an English militant.

King NICHOLAS, however, differs from Mrs. PANKHURST in that there is some method in his madness. He is a wily diplomat, and the longer he thinks that he can hold out the more compensation will be likely to get when the final settlement is made. King NICHOLAS is bluffing, and that Europe recognizes the fact is indicated by the statement of the German Foreign Minister, Herr von Jagow, on Monday, when he told the Reichstag that the question of Soutari had "lost its acuteness."

Unless King NICHOLAS is less shrewd than we give him credit for being he will yield gracefully to friendly pressure when he thinks that the time is ripe.

The City Club's Other Chance.

The interest of the City Club in popular opera, which may be taken to mean opera at so-called popular prices, will in all probability result in a series of representations at the Century Theatre. Whether or not there exists a demand for the sort of opera which the committee proposes to present to the New York public next fall will be determined by the event of the new experiment. The promoters of the plan are undismayed by the fate of such enterprises in the past. That the interest of the local public seems to some observers of the situation concentrated on the same works and the same interpreters simultaneously is not sufficient reason for declaring the experiment unnecessary.

It may be possible to divert the operative sympathies of the public from the Metropolitan Opera House, its prestige and its famous singers, provided the City Club succeeds in raising the large capital which it has wisely decided to be indispensable.

The experiment is to be encouraged in any case. Its success ought to turn the thoughts of the philanthropic and artistic committee of the City Club in other directions of a similar nature. It is not quite clear, for instance, why only music drama should be encouraged in such a generous way. There would be an equally important field for the support of certain phases of dramatic art in this city. There are plays which it is certain that commercial managers will rarely touch. Actors are occasionally led through their ambitions to produce the plays of SHAKESPEARE, but it rarely happens that managers are led to revive one of the plays of this author.

Miss MARLOWE and Mr. SOTHERS, Miss RUSSELL and Mr. FAVERHAM have recently brought out plays of SHAKESPEARE, but they have not the support of any managers in their enterprise.

It will be an effort to make opera popular, while the drama is already popular. The taste for the best plays of the language adequately performed should be satisfied quite as certainly as the desire to hear opera at cheap prices. Recently there have been newer theories and more artistic practices as to the manner of putting the dramas of SHAKESPEARE on the stage. They have not as yet been appreciated by the actors who give the American public its Shakespeare.

Miss MARLOWE and Mr. SOTHERS, although they devote their talents altogether to this poet's genius, have so far shown no influence whatever of the foreign pioneers who are making such interesting and successful experiments in the mounting of SHAKESPEARE's dramas. They put him on the stage in the most conventional fashion of the ordinary stage manager.

Mr. FAVERHAM's first effort in this field has shown him to a certain degree sensitive to the ideas that are adding fresh beauty and reason to the production of the Shakespearean theatre abroad. But there is more to be accomplished in this direction than the capital of an individual can well afford. The City Club might well organize another committee to investigate the possibility of producing some of the Shakespearean plays during a part of the next season at the Century Theatre with sufficient financial backing and the assurance of no personal loss in spite of the cheapness of the theatre's schedule and the liberality with which the plays are to be mounted.

Where Are the Consumer's Friends?

Efforts in the Democratic caucus of the House to overthrow divers absurdities and inconsistencies in the agricultural schedules of the tariff bill fail regularly. It is not to be regretted that they do. The discipline of the caucus must be maintained. On the floor of the House those matters, possibly of no small import to Democratic prosperity, can be and should be discussed. It expedites business to carry out for the present the official but necessarily provisional programme. Perhaps, judging by many past comedies of the kind, the Senate may be expected to correct the House's delicate consideration for the sacred and not enough to be privileged farmer.

Whether or not the cost of food would be reduced by putting all raw material of foods, food cattle and food products on the free list, the experiment is worth making. Does it pay to make it halfheartedly, with one eye on the groaning consumer and one on the farmer? This is said in no spirit of carping criticism. Mr. UNDERWOOD and his associates are hardly to be blamed if they are dupes of an old and still vital tradition that the farmers are to be dreaded and favored. Still, the greatest good of the greatest number should be consulted.

free list; not to put swine on the free list, and even to refuse to cut the Underwood duty on swine in half; to make flour free and tax imported wheat to cents a bushel; to tax rice, oats, barley, butter, cheese; this is to be between the devil and the deep sea, to disappoint the majority and yet to leave the farmer unsatisfied because his protection, whether it amounts to anything or not, has been cut down by the bill.

There has been a beautiful simulation of wrath against the protected manufacturers. The farmers must be "protected." Yet, as has been argued sarcastically in the caucus, if the Democrats, for instance, the duty on barley from thirty cents to fifteen cents a bushel, are not the Republicans twice as good friends of the farmer?

The consumer has no friends.

On mere grounds of nomenclature SUSAN HOWLING HORNER, an old native American whose name is on the Government rolls, should be an effective Bankrupt.

While most of the taxpayers are quenching their thirst with city water the employees in the Finance Department swing an expensive bottled beverage, for which those same taxpayers pay.

There has been friction in the Irvington school board, and the new schoolhouses just completed at a cost of \$200,000, is being criticised by taxpayers. The cost of the buildings has fallen and it is feared that more will come down. THE SUN'S NEWS.

The habit of criticism in taxpayers is, of course, to be deprecated; but it does look as if there might be structural defects in the new Irvington schoolhouses.

"Lardboard" gave way to "port," and now "port" and "lardboard" are supplanted by plain landlubbers "left" and "right." So fades the romance of the sea. Will the reformers get so far as to make "downstairs" and "upstairs" proper nautical terms?

Efficient, honest postmasters now in office are to serve their terms. "My department will be run on business lines and not on politics," says Postmaster-General BRIDGEMAN. More power to his elbow and all honor to President WILSON and him.

The Post Office Department runs for business, not for politics, is a wonder such as living men have not seen.

The British militants peg away at their state "demonstration" of burning empty houses. Isn't it enough to be a nuisance without being a bore?

It does not appear that home producers have benefited to any extent by the tariff, but only the middlemen, and the lack of suitable reward for farm labor has been a factor in retarding the home production. —Mobile Register.

Then why not make the whole "market basket" free?

I am fully persuaded that we have just begun to develop the right kind of education. —Dr. CHARLES WILLIAM ELLIOT.

Well, it's about time.

The old fashioned woman who used to put fresh straw under the parlor carpet every spring—where is she? —Birmingham Age-Herald.

She has rugs in her house, or if she has carpets she "bases" them on copies of the so-called Congressional Record.

Women's Rights and Women's Wrongs.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir, I am a strong believer in women's rights, but I am not in women's wrongs. I hope to see them vote in all our States some day. But I am afraid the rash acts of the suffragettes of England have set back their cause for some time.

To think our fair women threaten to boycott the stores on Fifth avenue because some have not favored their having a parade on that avenue! I fear our American women have started to ride down all on a toboggan. With our English sisters I fear in this that they will break down what they hope to build up. Men would be looked on with contempt if they should resort to such means. If men are to be respected as men, they must act like men. For women to be respected they must act like true women.

I have no interest in the stores on Fifth avenue, but I am interested in right and in women's rights, and if they would go at it in the right way they would get it, but we can never drive people to respect us. I think all will agree that for men to boycott would not be manly. Can it be womanly?

I hope our women will move wisely, and prove by so doing that they have the wisdom to help run the nation. They have if they have been trying their best. We do not think they lack in love for home and native land. —REV. J. W. TAMBLYN.

NEW BRITAIN, April 15.

SOME NEW DEFINITIONS.

Short Supplement to Everyman's Unabridged Dictionary.

Any reader of THE SUN who wants to make his word list out and paste it in his favorite dictionary.

CAUTION.—The discussion of obscure and difficult problems in public and private by persons knowing little or nothing about them. SYNONYMS: presumption, impudence, nastiness.

UPHOLD.—The process or art of convincing men and women that their moral, mental and physical well being is in the keeping of others.

SOCIAL JUSTICE.—A condition of society in which the rule of equality before the law does not exist, being superseded by a system in which the correctness of an act or series of acts is judged according to the state of the judge's liver, the amount of pressure, the quality of this morning's coffee or the quantity of alcoholic liquor consumed on the previous night.

TEMPERANCE.—An appropriate thing for the Secretary of State of the United States to approve.

GAMBLING.—One form of debauchery diplomats should shun.

HEART.—The successor of wisdom in the administration of public affairs.

LAW.—Something to prevent somebody from doing something.

ECONOMY.—The expenditure of public moneys for the benefit of our damned scoundrels.

STAFF RATES.—The expenditure of EXTRAVAGANCE of public moneys for the benefit of the other fellows' damned scoundrels.

LITERARY.—The accomplishment first demanded in his rescuer by about to be rescued from a burning building.

STATISTICS.—When compiled by ourselves, the final proof of our own virtue; when compiled by others to our confusion, a meaningless jumble of arbitrary and misleading symbols.

DEVOTION TO THE PUBLIC WEAL.—Our efforts to get public office.

SCRAMBLE FOR OFFICE.—Anybody else's efforts to get public office.

HONESTY.—Our acceptance of pay from the public treasury.

THE.—Another man's acceptance of pay from the public treasury.

INTELLIGENCE.—That quality which leads others to support us.

BENIGHTEDNESS.—The absence of intelligence.

PRECEDENT.—Anything proving that others have done what we want to do.

FOOLISHNESS.—Anything proving that others have not done what we want to do.

CONSTITUTION.—Something on which to hang amendments.

AMENDMENT.—A proof of the ignorance of our predecessors.

STATUES.—The privilege of building it at that price has no value. But if when coffee is worth 20 cents a pound a contract or privilege of buying a million pounds at 10 cents a pound, I can capitalize my cash and show real value to him who would stand by non-use of local money.

MINIMUM WAGE.—A jest based on a serious subject.

HOAX.—A political platform.

DIRECTORIMANUS.—A system of government extremely popular among those who know little about it.

CABARET.—The wine agent's best friend.

GRATITUDE.—An extinct bird, formerly much esteemed, but now recognized as economically inefficient.

EFFICIENCY.—A boon to paper manufacturers and printers.

PANACHE.—Anybody who makes a living by means we do not understand.

ONSTEP.—The name given to the Turkey Trot in suburban dancing classes.

TURKEY TROT.—A dance (manuscript illegible).

The Duty on Umbrellas and Parasols.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir, In behalf of the tariff ridden people of the United States I beg leave to call to the attention of the Secretary of the American Association of the Umbrella and Parasol Manufacturers the following: In his letter to THE SUN he says that the proposed new tariff imposed a duty of 30 per cent on the finished product and a duty of 45 per cent on the materials for covering the same.

Why does the American manufacturer of parasols and umbrellas want to use the finished material? Why does he not use the home manufactured covering? Here is a proposed duty of 45 per cent to protect the American producer of the material, and yet the user of the material evidently does not want it at any price.

It seems to be true that regardless of the high wages paid the average American workman the finished product does not always compare favorably with the imported article. —ALICE CANTERBURY MARION.

ARLINGTON, N. J., April 15.

General Hancock Vindicated.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir, It is being demonstrated again that the abused General W. S. Hancock could have consistently gone even further when he declared the tariff to be a local issue. It is an individual issue. —FELIX FLEISS.

FOOT PLAIN, April 15.

Grabbing Off Caps.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir, It is a common thing to see one of two small boys at play suddenly grab off the other boy's cap, throw it backward as far as he can, and then turn and run. The other boy has to turn back to get his cap which gives the runner a good start, but in an instant he is after him like mad, sometimes goodhumoredly, but more often angrily, and the angrier he is the better the boy who has grabbed off his hat seems to like it.

On grabbing off a woman's hat is something that boys everywhere have always done and which they are still doing. City boys and country boys alike, and they all seem to find it a great fun. Why do boys do this? In this, what character of the previous animal stage of our existence does it reveal, and what trait in our later, grown up human life does it foreshadow? —BOSTON, April 14. —W. W. D.

Compliments to a Doubter.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir, I was rather disappointed that Mr. Picklen in his letter of yesterday made no mention of Lady Smith's case, particulars of which I recently gave in THE SUN and which I think one of the best authenticated records.

IMITATIVE ARTISTS.

Does This Country Come in at the End of Every Movement?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: After reading the very amusing "Cubists: Butchered I am wondering if the artists who took part in the 'Cubist' really 'naught on.' Some years ago I was in Venice, and as there was an art show on I had to take it in. I went in some trepidation, thinking to find an exhibition such as I had seen in Mont-Claire, but the exhibition was a masterpiece. There was a magnificent exhibition of thoroughly 'up to date' modern art. All nations were represented and some of them had their own buildings. Even the English made a good showing, though the best works were all either Irish or Scotch.

After wandering about the show for some time I came upon the American contingent; and this was a disappointment. The pictures looked dingy. I was a little surprised to find that there was a number of imitations of men who had long ceased to be novelties. There was a study by Kenyon Cox dated 1888, and the whole show looked as if it were a piece of the past. The room sold, while the rest of the exhibition was plastered with sales tags.

Some years ago, when the Salon des Independants was first started, one of the first exhibitors was the now famous Rousseau. It was a joke of a piece by Henri that might have looked well somewhere else, and a number of imitations of men who had long ceased to be novelties. There was a study by Kenyon Cox dated 1888, and the whole show looked as if it were a piece of the past. The room sold, while the rest of the exhibition was plastered with sales tags.

So doubt we shall have imitation Cubists and Futurists just as we have had in the past imitation Corots and Impressionists. Some of this laughter is likely to become a joke, but it is just a little humiliating to find the United States coming in at the tail end of every movement.

—GRUYERS, Switzerland, April 15.

Overtaxation.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: The formation of a new organization to combat overtaxation in this city is an interesting event, and the part of its declaration of principles which you publish is important as showing that Allan Robinson and his associates are not in a position to accept of ideas on taxation question. "Overtaxation," they say, "is reflected either in increased rates or depreciation of capital value."

Sure enough, that is just what the advocates of higher taxes on land values have been asserting. The effect of high taxes on buildings is to increase rates; the effect of high taxes on location values is not to affect rates, except possibly to reduce them, but to reduce the capital value of locations, such as capital value in city being based upon or largely upon the failure of the city government to require location owners to pay in full for the services and advantages of government. When coffee is 20 cents a pound, the privilege of building it at that price has no value. But if when coffee is worth 20 cents a pound a contract or privilege of buying a million pounds at 10 cents a pound, I can capitalize my cash and show real value to him who would stand by non-use of local money.

It is positively funny, in these days of current information upon the incidence of taxation, to see it gravely argued that the capitalizable value of the special privilege of location owning in this city should be kept up to the top of the market. If people shall be able to borrow money on bonds, the real fact being that there would be very much less need of borrowing if the city from year to year collected from location owners a larger part of what they should rightfully pay. —GEORGE WHITE.

NEW YORK, April 15.

Who Was Dante, Anyhow?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: The Dante cartoon in your Sunday edition reminded me of the difficulties I had when I wanted the city to accept the Lorelei fountain designed by Ernst Herter of Berlin in commemoration of the German poet Heinrich Heine. At a preliminary hearing in the City Hall I was asked, as the representative of American citizens of German birth, by the German chairman, "Who the devil was Heine, anyhow?"

We finally received permission to place it in the Concourse of the Bronx, where it has been shamefully mutilated.

There was no art commission to pass upon the work. Fortunately there is one now competent to judge of the merits of the work and the value of the Lorelei fountain. They will not have to ask his Italian admirers "Who was Dante, anyhow?" —LOUIS WINDMILLER.

NEW YORK, April 15.

Coney Island.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: Coney Island merchants can blame only themselves because of the absence of a summer resort, and the cause is the lawlessness and lawlessness of Madri Gras week. Law, order and decency are decidedly necessary to bring the right kind of customers to a water park or seaside resort. The Avenue people do much better with their celebrations than the Coney Island merchants. —T. M. TERWILLIGER.

BROOKLYN, April 14.

Imitative Violence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: Will M. C. is a curious what the Charities gained by their militant method? If women are to be defended on the ground that they are merely copying methods, what becomes of the claim that they will improve conditions when they get the ballot?

NEW YORK, April 15.

Feminine Weapons.

The bank of England "bomb" was found to be loaded with powder and halpins. —News item.

A lovely woman, swift to learn. If she but pays attention. As anybody may discern, Is gifted with invention.

She loves to use the thing at hand— A baton is a hammer. A fork, a corkscrew on demand, A poker, just a rammer.

And since no man would dare refuse

To sister, wife or daughter. Those weapons women always use When aiming for the slaughter. Behold her use the things with skill, Which custom has allowed her. By undertaking bombs to fill With halpins and with powder.

When she resorts to tricks like these John Bull's defeat is certain— Behold him trembling on his knees! Nay, let us drop the curtain!

NEW YORK, April 15. —VERB. SAP.

The Puzzle.

Kinkor—What do you think of the plan of the new court house? Boeker—It looks like several tiers of pigs in clover.

La Touche Hancock.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir, I once heard a fellow man say: "I cannot afford to know poor people." On another occasion I heard a poor man say: "What the fellow is saying is that you can make use of them."

One of these remarks connects the other. —NEW YORK, April 15.

"TIMES" LOSES SUIT ON NEWS COPYRIGHT

Had Failed to Comply With Law on Amundsen's Story.

"SUN'S" CLAIMS UPHOLD
Within Rights in Publishing Account of South Pole Discovery.The United States Circuit Court of Appeals decided yesterday that a newspaper cannot make use of the copy, right laws in seeking to prevent another newspaper from publishing information alleged to be exclusive to the former unless the newspaper claiming to have the copyright has filed two copies of the article in question in book form with the Register and Copyright Office in Washington before bringing the action.

The higher court accordingly sustained the decision of District Judge Lacombe in dismissing the complaint